The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1869. NUMBER 100.

FOREIGN.

The New Revolution in Spain.

Republican Deputies Retire from the Cortes.

Reports of Battles Between the Insurgents and Government Troops.

Revolutionary Action Proposed by the French Liberals.

Additional News from Dr. Livingstone.

Spain.

THE REPUBLICAN DEPUTIES RETIRE FROM THE CORTES.

MADRID, Oct. 7.

The Cortes yesterday passed the bill suspending the constitutional guarantees during the insurrection. The Republican Deputies refuse to participate any longer in the deliberations of the Chamber.

THE REVOLUTION.

The insurgents who retreated from Reus were attacked by General Rodrich, with 5, loss of 40 killed, 80 wounded and many prisoners. The troops lost seventy-one killed and wounded. It is officially denied that any serious battle has taken place between the National troops and insurgents, Republicans in Catalonia, Aragon, Old Castile and Estremadura, and that so far the troops have been victorious. At Lerida and Gerona the garrisons have declared for the Republic. Many leading members of the civil guards.

The reports in regard to the embarkation of troops for Cuba are contradictory. Some say it continues, notwithstanding the troubles at home, and others have it that orders have been received at Cadiz not sending for the present the proposed troops for the departure of reinforcements.

DEBATE IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, Oct. 8.

There was a great debate in the Cortes to-day over the government's proposal to suspend the guarantees of the constitution. Castellar, Orense, and Segasta made speeches.

PROCLAMATION OF KING AMADEUS.

The volunteers by Madrid have tendered their support to the government, and several battalions have gone out of the city for active service in the field.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS.

The Republican Junta in Spain, Barcelona. The headquarters of the insurgents are at Manresa, where the Junta of Aragon and several local bands are threatening Andalusia. The town authorities of Orgon were captured by a Republican band, who are now held prisoners.

THE DUKE OF GENOA RECEIVED.

The ambassador of the Duke of Genoa has the charge of Spain has been acknowledged.

France.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION PROPOSED BY THE LIBERALS.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The *Journal* assures its readers to-day that the Orgon line of the Left will proceed, on the 26th of October, to the Bureau of the Corps Legislatif and present a protest declaring that the Empire has violated the constitution, and they consider themselves absolved thereby from their oaths of fidelity to it. Deputy Kerdrel, leading Legitimist deputy, will not go to the Legislative Chamber on the 26th inst.

Great Britain.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, has been translated to Winchester. Dr. Harcourt, Archdeacon of Surrey, has been appointed Bishop of Oxford.

GAS PRISONERS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.

Messrs. [illegible] of a Protestant [illegible] Association, Rosin, and Power, have been released.

LATEST NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

[illegible], though to later, news is received of Dr. Livingstone. He was sent, fourteen months ago, to Lake Ama, in Central Africa. The Arab says he was going toward the west, and was probably endeavoring to reach Congo. There were no deaths of his party in Zanzibar.

Denmark.

THE KING'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE DIET.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.

The Ripsing was opened by the King in person. In his speech, the King declared that his confidence in the justice of the well-intentioned intentions of the government was so firm he had hopes that the Prussian Government would adopt the views, and consent to an arrangement which would result in perpetual friendship.

Prussia.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE DIET.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

In the Diet to-day the presiding officers of the last Diet were re-elected.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

Editorials in the press of the two countries upon the visit of the Crown Prince to Vienna, and the declaration of friendly intentions of the two Princes and Emperors.

SPRINGFIELD.

Masonic Grand Lodge—Royal and Select Masters—Grand Chapter—Knights Templar—Grand Commandery—Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters—Election of Officers—Examination of Judicial Candidates—Interesting to County Clerks.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.

The Grand Lodge A. F. and A. Masons closed its annual session this morning at 10 o'clock, after three days' session. The business transacted was of a nature not of a public character generally. The session of the Grand Chapter has been in progress during the week, and has been accomplished and will result in the election of officers this afternoon. The session of the Commandery will be held in Chicago.

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Illinois met to-day, in Masonic Hall, in this city, and was called to order by Richard, of Quincy, Grand P. ...ount of the order. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following-named gentlemen: Wm. H. Ayres, of Chicago, Deputy Grand Puissant; Wm. H. Hollister, of Chicago, Grand Principal Conductor of the Work; A. C. Reynolds, of Springfield, Grand Treasurer; A. C. Reynolds, of Springfield, Grand Recorder; Levi Lusk, of Mount Carmel, Grand Captain of the Guard; Wm. H. Hollister, of Chicago, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Northrop, of Chicago, Grand Master of Ceremonies. The officers were installed this afternoon, and the session will close this evening.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar met this morning at 10 o'clock, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Commander, Judge Walter C. Phillips, of Quincy; Deputy Grand Commander, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Generalissimo, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Captain General, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Prelate, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Senior Warden, Judge Walter C. Phillips, of Quincy; Grand Junior Warden, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Treasurer, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Recorder, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Standard Bearer, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Sword Bearer, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Warder, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Captain of the Guard, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Captain of the Guard, Judge Wilson, of Springfield.

The Grand Commandery will meet next year at Springfield, on the second Tuesday in October.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters elected the following officers: Grand Master, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Deputy Grand Master, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Treasurer, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Recorder, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Captain of the Guard, Judge Wilson, of Springfield; Grand Captain of the Guard, Judge Wilson, of Springfield

The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CITY OFFICES.

For Mayor, ROBERT H. T. HARRIS.
For Comptroller, DAVID A. GANN.
For Treasurer, ISAAC N. STORE.
For City Attorney, THOMAS M. MASON.

COUNTY OFFICES.

For Judges of the Superior Court—JOSEPH E. GARY, of the Circuit Court—ALBERT G. LAMB, of the Probate Court—MAX EHRMANN, of the Police Court—MAX EHRMANN, A. H. [illegible].

For Judges of the Superior Court—JOSEPH E. GARY, of the Circuit Court—ALBERT G. LAMB, of the Probate Court—MAX EHRMANN, A. H. [illegible].

For Judges of the Superior Court, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Wilson—Charles Hitchcock, W. F. [illegible].

For Judges—Elliott Anthony, Daniel Cady.

STATE OFFICERS.

For Governor, Canada—[illegible]. H. M. Kerwin; Attorney, Aaron Pray; Prosecuting, [illegible]; Treasurer, [illegible]; Auditor, [illegible]; Superintendent of Public Instruction, [illegible]; Secretary of State, [illegible]; Clerk of Supreme Court, A. P. Cassidy; Register, [illegible].

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, in the district between Madison and Lake streets and the river and Fourth street, will pay the weekly carrier [illegible]. H. K. PIERCE & CO. are not to collect from G. Steele, who has been discharged.

The candidates on the Citizens' ticket will be found, in full, in another column. The list, published elsewhere, in writing them all out this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the reporters in Washington street. It is said that some of them will allow any gentleman to proceed their attendance.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

The *Staats-Zeitung* alleges that the leading writers of the Citizens' ticket and Democratic ticket are hostile to the Germans. Inasmuch as the Germans have come from the American voters, and to create feuds and dissensions upon nationality, which are the most hateful and baneful of all feuds. If the *Staats-Zeitung* would but consider this it is to the Germans' interest, the assumption is erroneous and absurd, and will be disproved in the most emphatic manner when the election takes place. Yet, what can it be that has led the Editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, Mr. Ackhoff, and Mr. Tolzer candidates on the Citizens' ticket for all Germans by birth. What is required, in the dictionary of the Staats-Zeitung, to make a German? Is nativity and language have nothing to do with it, what can? The inference is plain that, to constitute a part of the German element of the *Staats-Zeitung*, as though he had been imposed by a secret police officer, and marked with large letters, "Put him."

There may be persons in the community who ought to be gotten rid of the absurd feuds which the element is trying to create. Such element only is now found in Chicago, and [illegible] among our [illegible] intelligent citizens of both parties. They dislike to [illegible] of being so led. To tell them that [illegible] is to insult them. They [illegible] of the right to do their own [illegible] questions, and especially to [illegible] of the German element, without feeling that to use whether he [illegible] the *Staats-Zeitung* thinks [illegible] of many to vote for Germans whether there was a single German on the ticket. What they want is a good ticket, and an honest city and county government, and they have got it, and whether it [illegible] of this or that place or another. When they renounced their allegiance to the governments of the Old World, and became American citizens, it was not for the purpose of establishing a [illegible] government, but a free government, acted in sending out the Burlingame Mission." Mr. Hart states that the mission was, in great part, the result of influence exerted by himself over the Chinese Government ever since his arrival in China in 1861. That, when Mr. Burlingame was on the eve of his departure from the country, he went to the Tsungli to pay his farewell visit, and in conversation reminded the Prince that on a former occasion he had been asked to make certain explanations relative to certain acts of the Chinese Government. He quite thoughtfully added that these and other matter in which he could serve the Tsungli on leaving China. The Prince replied jocularly: "Why, you might just as well be an Ambassador at once. This, however, grew, or was encouraged into a serious project. At this point we cite Mr. Hart's own language:

"At last, the time was that Mr. Burlingame should start on his mission, and I ventured to call on my friend Prince Kung, and to remind him of what I had suggested that when the Tsungli had by experience learned the value of treaty powers attempting to change existing conditions, they would be willing to send a mission of observation and protest, as far as possible, similar to that with which the governments do not as yet see fit to intrust the Tsungli. I said that the day which China should not only have learned to appreciate the value of treaties, but should be able to address each government on terms of equality, would be a proud day for China. The Prince, in his usual manner, replied that he had not forgotten what I had said, and that he would be glad to have me suggest to Mr. Burlingame that he should be authorized to act in accordance with my suggestions."

Mr. Hart then proceeded to argue that China cannot be let entirely alone, or she will rush all progress; but the use of force is rendered inexpedient, among other reasons, by the fact that Foreign powers would not be willing to intrust the Tsungli with the power of the capital at Washington, and [illegible] would be speedily adopted, and would be worth, say, half their cost, or $20,000,000. In such a meeting, thereon, the idea of erecting new capital edifices, which shall be adequate for all the departments, we must deduct the expenses which will inevitably arise if the seat of government remains where it now is, but which may be dispensed with if it be removed. The last cost would then foot up about as follows:

Cost of new edifices in Washington	
Loss value of present public buildings, for purposes.....	$20,000,000
Loss value of public offices for government to occupy.....	10,000,000
Cost of removing the seat of government.....	2,000,000
Net cost of removing the capital.....	$32,000,000

It is altogether probable that within thirty years we shall expend as much in building new capital buildings. If does not follow that this would be a net outlay. Congress is already beset by speculators who plans to expend at least twenty millions in all in adding to the present edifices at Washington two new wings to the Capitol, which is wholly inadequate to the present wants of Congress, besides a new building for the State Department, another for the War, another for the Navy, and another for the Supreme Court; after all of which it will still devolve on Congress to permanently fortify the city, and to furnish it with water. There can be no reasonable doubt that, within twenty years from the date

FLOODS.

The Great Storm at the East.

Immense Destruction of Property.

Loss of Several Lives.

New York and Victory.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 6.

The storm which began yesterday morning, and continued with unabated violence throughout the day and night, culminated in the most terrific tempest of wind and rain ever known in this city. The streets were deserted, and all business was suspended. Many persons remained in their houses, fearful of the consequences of venturing out, while others were unable to get to their places of business. The streets were filled with the debris of signs, awnings, and chimneys, and the sidewalks were covered with broken glass. Many of the cellars were filled with water, and the basements of houses in the lower part of the city were flooded. The ferry-boats were unable to make their regular trips, and the Brooklyn Bridge was closed to foot passengers. Many of the streets were impassable for vehicles, and the cars were unable to run. The damage to property will be very large, and it is impossible to estimate it correctly at present. Many persons were injured by falling chimneys, and several were killed. The storm began to abate about 10 o'clock last night, and this morning the sun rose clear and bright.

The storm was the severest that has been known for many years. The wind blew a gale from the northeast, and the rain fell in torrents. The tide rose to an unprecedented height, and the water flowed into the streets and cellars in the lower part of the city. The Battery was submerged, and the water flowed over the bulkheads of the piers, and filled the cellars of the houses on the west side of West street. The basements of the houses on the east side of Greenwich street were also flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Washington street were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Greenwich street were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Hudson street were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Greenwich avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Eighth avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Seventh avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Sixth avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Fifth avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Fourth avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Third avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Second avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of First avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue A were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue B were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue C were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue D were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue E were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue F were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue G were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue H were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue I were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue J were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue K were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue L were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue M were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue N were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue O were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue P were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue Q were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue R were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue S were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue T were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue U were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue V were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue W were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue X were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue Y were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue Z were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded.

Philadelphia and Vicinity.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 6.

The heavy rain storm of Sunday, the wind storm of Monday, and the effort to pump out the water from the cellars of the city, have left the streets in a very muddy condition. The water was from two to four feet deep in many of the streets, and the cellars of the houses were filled to the same depth. The pumping out of the cellars has been a very laborious task, and will require several days to complete it. Many of the cellars are filled with mud, which will have to be removed before the water can be pumped out. The damage to property will be very large, but it is impossible to estimate it correctly at present. Many persons were injured by falling chimneys, and several were killed. The storm began to abate about 10 o'clock last night, and this morning the sun rose clear and bright.

The storm was the severest that has been known for many years. The wind blew a gale from the northeast, and the rain fell in torrents. The tide rose to an unprecedented height, and the water flowed into the streets and cellars in the lower part of the city. The Battery was submerged, and the water flowed over the bulkheads of the piers, and filled the cellars of the houses on the west side of West street. The basements of the houses on the east side of Greenwich street were also flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Washington street were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Greenwich avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Eighth avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Seventh avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Sixth avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Fifth avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Fourth avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Third avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Second avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of First avenue were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue A were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue B were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue C were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue D were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue E were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue F were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue G were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue H were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue I were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue J were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue K were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue L were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue M were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue N were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue O were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue P were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue Q were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue R were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue S were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue T were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue U were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue V were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue W were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue X were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue Y were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded. The cellars of the houses on the west side of Avenue Z were filled with water, and the basements of the houses on the east side were flooded.

New Haven and Vicinity.

From the New Haven (Conn.) Palladium, Oct. 5.

The rain storm which commenced on Sunday morning continued with unabated violence throughout the day and night, rising in the evening to a perfect gale, and continuing with fearful severity. At the Astoria street cut, the water rose to such a height that a dam was formed, and the water, thus arrested, against which the river boats were unable to make headway, was forced to find its way through the cut. At Fair street, the water was running through the cut in a perfect torrent, and the bridge was impassable. At Grand street, the water was running through the cut in a perfect torrent, and the bridge was impassable. At Chapel street, the water was running through the cut in a perfect torrent, and the bridge was impassable. At Elm street, the water was running through the cut in a perfect torrent, and the bridge was impassable. At Church street, the water was running through the cut in a perfect torrent, and the bridge was impassable. At College street, the water was running through the cut in a perfect torrent, and the bridge was impassable. At Temple street, the water was running through the cut in a perfect torrent, and the bridge was impassable. At Orange

FIRES OF THE DAY.

Conflagration on North Clark Street—Recurrence of Losses.

Ladies Seminary Burns.

North Clark street was the scene of a conflagration last night, which, if present appearances are to be relied upon, will prove one of the most disastrous fires of the season. The fire was discovered at 10:45 o'clock, and when it was finally got under control, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, it had destroyed property to the value of $150,000, on which there was an insurance of $75,000. The fire originated in the rear of the building No. 144 North Clark street, and was occupied by Louis Ortmann, as a saloon and billiard hall. The building was owned by Mrs. Ann Ryan, who resides in the city of Boston, and was insured for $2,000. The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, and in a short time the entire block, bounded by Clark, Dearborn, Kinzie and Wells streets, was in flames. The fire was the most extensive and destructive that has occurred in the city since the great conflagration of October, 1871. The following is a list of the losers, and the amount of their losses, as far as we have been able to ascertain them:

Louis Ortmann, saloon and billiard hall, loss $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Home, of New York.

Mrs. Ann Ryan, owner of the building, loss $2,000; insured for $2